

AUG 31 1921

✓
"KISMET"

Adapted to the screen from the story
of the same name by Edward Knoblock. ✓

Directed by Gasnier. ✓

~~Adapted for the screen by Chas. E. Whittaker.~~

"in nine reels"

55881 100

"KIDNAP"

Adapted to the screen from the story

of the same name by Edward Knoblock

Directed by Chester

Adapted for the screen by Frank E. Holtzman

"in nine reels"

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AUG 30 1921

LAW OFFICES
FULTON BRYLAWSKI
JENIFER BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE MAIN 699-698

Aug. 30, 1921.

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Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
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Robertson-Cole Distributing Corporation

KISMET 9 reels

9/1/21 *copy*
See under this name

Respectfully,

FULTON BRYLAWSKI

The Robertson-Cole Distributing Corporation hereby acknowledges the receipt of two copies each of the motion picture films deposited and registered in the Copyright Office as follows:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Registration</u>
KISMET	8/30/21	L: ©CLL 16920

18 Copies Returned
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Bk. D. *Ed. on Person*

SEP -3 1921

☆ O.K. - F.G.P.

The return of the above copies was requested by the said company, by its agent and attorney, on the 30th day of August, 1921, and the said Fulton Brylawski for himself and as the duly authorized agent and attorney of the said company, hereby acknowledges the delivery to him of said copies and the receipt thereof.

Fulton Brylawski

For forty years Hajj the beggar had taken his stand at the entrance of the Mosque of the Carpenters in the old City of Bagdad, and cried for alms "in the name of Allah". Through the bounty of the worshippers the lovable rogue had maintained himself and his beautiful daughter Marsinah. Twenty-five years previous to the telling of this tale, the Shaik had murdered the son of Hajj and ran off with his wife.

Awakening at the dawn of what was to be the day of days in his life, Hajj was confronted by Nasir the guide bringing with him a venerable Sheik who wished to worship in the Mosque and confer with the priest. While the Shaik was within, Nasir informed Hajj that the stranger had travelled far in search of his long lost son and it might be well did the beggar pretend to "see clearly" and promise the venerable Sheik success. It would bring a good purse no doubt and they would share.

The strange Sheik emerged from the Mosque and was met by Hajj. The beggar acted his part well and the Sheik was pleased. He asked the beggar's blessing and received it. "Look at me well" said the Sheik after the blessing, "Dost thou not know me Hajj? I am Jawan - - thou hast blessed thy mortal enemy!" The beggar's demeanor changed and he burned with rage. He denounced Jawan and declared he had blessed a stranger. Jawan, much pleased with his coupe', tossed a purse of gold in the beggar's direction and left on the arm of Nasir the guide. Hajj, cursing his enemy, gathered up the purse swearing to use it for the purpose of revenge. Nasir

returned and demanded his share but Hajj swore he had seen no purse and Nasir left in a fury promising to even the score.

Hajj made straightway for the shops where he might purchase new raiment and then sally forth in purple and fine linen to be revenged on Jawan. In his rage he was not received enthusiastically by the merchants but when he carelessly juggled his purse of gold before their eyes, they were all attention. In front of the shops of Zayd and Amru he stopped and the two Semites vied with each other for his favor and gold. They showed him many robes and became highly excited in telling of the quality of their goods. They finally argued heatedly and Hajj, with his ready cunning, started a real battle by slyly striking one of them a sharp blow with a slipper. The two merchants fought tooth and nail and in the excitement Hajj gathered up the robes that pleased him and stole away. But he was not unobserved --- Nasir the guide saw the theft and promised trouble.

The Caliph Abdellah, kind of heart and a reformer had succeeded his father, a man of blood and iron rule, to the office. The new Caliph believed that to know his people he must mingle with them. His robes of office, he knew, would prevent such a course and consequently he was wont to don the garb of the plebian and roam at will through Bagdad. On one of his wanderings he chanced to pass Marsinah, daughter of Hajj. He was impressed and on subsequent wanderings eagerly looked for her. Marsinah in turn was impressed. She believed the Caliph to be the son of the gardener at the Caliph's palace. Their friendship ripened and

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blossomed into love. It was on the very day Hajj stole his robes from Zayd and Amru that the Caliph paid a secret visit to Marsinah and asked her hand in marriage. She consented. As the Caliph cautiously made his way back to the streets he ran into Hajj who had arrayed himself in his stolen clothing and was homeward bound to show his daughter.

Hajj and Marsinah had a merry time as the latter paraded himself before her. Never had she seen her father dressed in silks and satins and her heart was glad. Meanwhile Nasir the guide had informed the police of the theft and led the minions of the Wazir Mansur the chief, to the portals of the home of Hajj. With him went the two Jew merchants. Hajj was caught in all his glory, placed under arrest and taken before the Mansur.

It so happened the Caliph had warned the Mansur that there would be no more blood shed in Bagdad and the Mansur, feeling his powers had been curtailed, conceived a hatred for the Caliph. When Hajj, the two merchants and Nasir appeared before the Mansur, the latter was in an angry frame of mind. His advisor, Afife, had counseled the murder of the new Caliph. He needed a man to commit the crime.

Wazir Mansur decided the Koran should pronounce punishment on Hajj for his crime. Accordingly a scimiter was inserted among the leaves of the Mohammedan Bible and the book opened. It was decreed that Hajj must lose his hand. The beggar wept and pleaded for a sentence less severe but the Wazir Mansur

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was obdurate and the sentence was about to be carried out when Afife reminded Wasir Mansur that Hajj was the very man to kill the Caliph. Asked if he would swear to perform a duty for the Wasir Mansur if sentence were not carried out, Hajj promised. The others were ordered from the room and Hajj was informed of the duty expected. He consented on the promise from the Wasir Mansur that he would take Marsinah to wife that very night. Released, Hajj hastened home to inform his daughter that she was betrothed to the great Mansur and to make ready to proceed to his palace. Poor Marsinah cried and protested but the soldiers of Mansur came and dragged her away.

Kut-ul-Kulub, the favorite wife of the Wasir Mansur, was fading in beauty. The Mansur was tiring. When Marsinah was dragged into his presence he was smitten with her beauty and forthwith ordered Kut-ul-Kulub to divest herself of her jewels and place them upon Marsinah. Kut-ul-Kulub obeyed but her jealousy made her determined to get Marsinah out of the way. Hajj arrived back at the palace of the Wasir Mansur and in his splendid robes attracted the attention of Kut-ul-Kulub. She believed him to be a gentleman of rank and determined to make the Mansur jealous. She arranged a clandestine meeting with Hajj at the water-gate that night.

According to the plan of the Wasir Mansur, Hajj was to be introduced to the Caliph as a magician and while interesting him with his tricks, assassinate him. Just before the arrival of Hajj, the Sheik Jawan appeared before the Caliph, and declaring he had repented his crimes, asked for immunity. He was sent to the jail

until the Caliph could determine from the priest at the Mosque wheather or not he was telling the truth. Hajj was then introduced by the Wazir Mansur as the greatest of all magicians and began his feats of magic. When he believed the opportune moment had arrived, he made an attempt on the Caliph's life but was frustrated and arrested. He blamed his predicament on the Mansur but was cast into jail to await trial.

The priest from Mosque called upon the Caliph and assured him that the Sheik Jawan was truly repentent and the Caliph ordered his release. Hajj had been thrown into the same dungeon with jawan. It was not long before he recognized his enemy. Jawan sneered at him. He mockingly declared he would find his son and showing him an amulet suspended about his throat declared that by the other half of this token would he know him. Hajj, overcome with anger, slew the Sheik Jawan, removed the amulet and donned the Sheik's outer robe. Scarcely had the crime been committed when the Gaoler appeared and announced that Jawan had been pardoned. Hajj, crouching in the dark, asked that a litter be brought and that he be carried out. The Gaoler complied with the request and Hajj, in the outer robe of Jawan was carried to freedom.

Meanwhile the Caliph called again at the home of Hajj to see Marsinah and beg her to hasten the wedding. Upon arrival he learned of the plight of Marsinah and hastened to her rescue. Hajj arrived at the palace of the Wazir Mansur to keep his appointment with Kut-ul-Kulub. He thought only of his daughter knowing the treachery of Mansur. He met Kut-ul-Kulub and explained to her that

he was not a great personage but merely Hajj, the beggar. He explained that Marsinah was his daughter and he wished to save her. Kut-ul-Kulub was only too anxious to get rid of the beautiful girl who was about to take her place in the harem and aided Hajj in smuggling her out and to safety in the Mosque of the Carpenters.

While still in the palace of the Mansur, Hajj came face to face with that worthy. A heated argument followed, Mansur demanding Marsinah and threatening to return Hajj to jail. In the midst of the argument Mansur discovered the amulet hanging about the neck of Hajj and started back with bulging eyes. About his own neck was suspended a similiar token. The quick witted Hajj grasped the situation at once. The Mansur was the son of the Sheik Jawan. Hajj proclaimed himself the father and demanded that Mansur kneel and receive the paternal blessing. Mansur knelt and Hajj drove a knife into his back. Though badly wounded the Mansur struggled. Hajj slowly dragged him to the swimming pool and there drowned him.

As the last bubbles arose from the drowned Wazir Mansur, the Caliph and his soldiers burst into the room. Hajj was immediately arrested. He explained to the Caliph that Marsinah was his daughter. That he had killed both Jawan and the Wazir Mansur in revenge for the murder of his son and the carrying off of his wife. The Caliph demanded his sweetheart Marsinah and Hajj informed him she was safe in the Mosque. The Caliph decreed that Hajj must pay the penalty of banishment adding that he would marry Marsinah within the hour.

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The Caliph went quickly to the Mosque where he found Marsinah with the priest. She was dressed in the gowns the Wazir Mansur had ordered placed upon her. Hajj crept into the shadows of the Mosque and from a distance watched the wedding of his daughter and the Caliph. His last view of her was when she was being borne away to the palace, the wife of the Caliph, Hajj had been ordered to leave Bagdad before sunrise. He crept back to his old spot in front of the Mosque where for years he had asked for alms "in the name of Allah" and there stretched himself out for a few hours sleep before beginning his sentence of banishment.

T H E E N D.

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